## FEDERAL VACANCIES ACT/Cloture, motion to proceed

SUBJECT: Federal Vacancies Reform Act...S. 2176. Grassley motion to close debate on the motion to proceed.

## **ACTION: CLOTURE MOTION AGREED TO, 96-1**

SYNOPSIS: As reported, S. 2176, the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, will amend the Vacancies Act, primarily to make clear its full application to the Justice Department and to other Federal departments and agencies. Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution gives the President the power to appoint all officers of the United States, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. It further states that Congress, by law, may cede the Senate's advice and consent power for lower-ranking employees of the Executive Branch. Congress has given broad authority to the Executive Branch to hire employees without requiring Senate confirmation. Those high-ranking positions that require Senate confirmation to be filled have been specified by law. The Vacancy Act sets forth the terms under which Federal positions that require Senate confirmation may be temporarily filled without Senate confirmation, on an acting basis, when they unexpectedly become vacant. The Justice Department has long claimed that the Vacancy Act does not apply to its vacancies for positions requiring confirmation because its enabling legislation vests the Attorney General with the power to delegate such powers and functions to subordinate officials or employees as she sees fit. The Justice Department argues that this authority supersedes the Vacancy Act's requirements. Other Federal departments and agencies have begun to follow the Justice Department's lead in appointing acting officials for indefinite periods of time, without receiving or even seeking Senate confirmation. This bill will make clear that enabling statutes do not supersede Vacancy Act requirements.

On September 22, 1998, Senator Grassley sent to the desk, for himself and others, a motion to close debate on the motion to proceed to S. 2176, the Federal Vacancies Reform Act.

NOTE: A motion to invoke cloture requires a three-fifths majority (60) vote to succeed.

No arguments were expressed either in favor of or in opposition to the motion.

<b>YEAS</b> (96)				NAYS (1)		NOT VOTING (3)	
P		Den	nocrats	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
		(41 or 98%)		(0 or 0%)	(1 or 2%)	(0)	(3)
Abraham Allard Ashcroft Bennett Bond Brownback Burns Campbell Chafee Coats Cochran Collins Coverdell Craig D'Amato DeWine Domenici Enzi Faircloth Frist Gorton Gramm Grams Grassley Gregg Hagel Hatch Helms	Hutchinson Hutchison Inhofe Jeffords Kempthorne Kyl Lott Lugar Mack McCain McConnell Murkowski Nickles Roberts Roth Santorum Sessions Shelby Smith, Bob Smith, Gordon Snowe Specter Stevens Thomas Thompson Thurmond Warner	Akaka Baucus Biden Bingaman Boxer Breaux Bryan Bumpers Byrd Cleland Conrad Daschle Dodd Dorgan Feingold Feinstein Ford Graham Harkin Hollings Inouye	Johnson Kennedy Kerrey Kerry Kohl Landrieu Lautenberg Leahy Levin Lieberman Mikulski Moynihan Murray Reed Reid Robb Rockefeller Sarbanes Torricelli Wyden		Durbin	EXPLANAT 1—Official I 2—Necessar 3—Illness 4—Other  SYMBOLS: AY—Annou AN—Annou PY—Paired PN—Paired	nced Yea nced Nay Yea